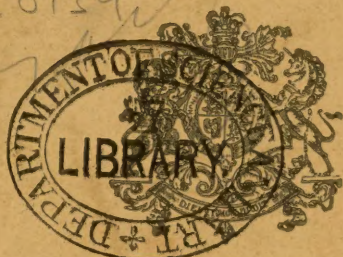


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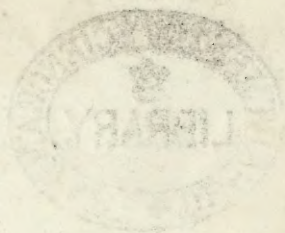


REPORT OF THE PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
POTTERIES'
Government School of Design,
AT THE
SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING,
HELD JANUARY 19TH, 1853;
TOGETHER WITH
A STATEMENT OF ACCOUNTS,
AND
LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF CARLISLE IN THE CHAIR.

HANLEY:
ALLBUT AND DANIEL, MARKET-SQUARE.

1853.



MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL COUNCIL.

1853.

Chairman.

FRANCIS WEDGWOOD, ESQ.

Treasurer.

HERBERT MINTON, ESQ.

Committee.

LONGTON.	REV. WM. FORD.
	S. P. GODDARD, ESQ.
	JOSEPH KNIGHT, ESQ.
STOKE AND FENTON.	WM. KEARY, ESQ.
	HERBERT MINTON, ESQ.
	THOMAS BATTAM, ESQ.
HANLEY.	FREDERIC BISHOP, ESQ.
	JOHN RIDGWAY, ESQ.
	FRANCIS WEDGWOOD, ESQ.
BURSLEM.	JOS. MAYER, ESQ.
	JNO. PIDDUCK, ESQ.
	THOMAS PINDER, ESQ.
TUNSTALL.	ENOCH WEDGWOOD, ESQ.
	THOMAS PEAKE, ESQ.
	HENRY MEIR, ESQ.
NEWCASTLE.	JNO. LAMB, ESQ.
	DR. WILSON.
	T. W. MAYER, ESQ.

Honorary Secretary.

MR. JOHN SHIRLEY.

AT THE SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING of the Subscribers and Friends of the POTTERIES' SCHOOL OF DESIGN, held in the WESLEYAN SCHOOL ROOM, BURSLEM, on WEDNESDAY EVENING, JANUARY 19TH, 1853; the RIGHT HONOURABLE the EARL OF CARLISLE IN THE CHAIR,

The following Resolutions were carried unanimously:—

1.—That the Report and Statement of Accounts which have been read over be adopted.

Moved by the Hon. F. L. GOWER, M.P., seconded by JOS MAYER, Esq.

2.—That this Meeting has great pleasure in bearing its testimony to the great benefits which the Potteries' School of Design have rendered to the Manufacturers of this District, and to its well-founded claim to continued patronage.

Moved by C. B. ADDERLEY, Esq., M.P., seconded by R. REDGRAVE, Esq., C.B.

3.—That the Privy Council for Trade, to which this department has been committed, is entitled to the best thanks of the Meeting for their attention to the wants of the Staffordshire Potteries, and for the liberal assistance which they have granted, and propose to grant, to the Schools.

Moved by J. RIDGWAY, Esq., seconded by the Rev. F. F. CLARK.

4.—That this Meeting concurs in opinion with the Council, that the plan hitherto acted upon has not met all the wants of the district, and that the projected one which has this day been brought forward will be a great improvement upon it, and as such that it be carried into effect.

Moved by H. COLE, Esq., C.B., seconded by EDWARD WALLRY, Esq.

5.—That the first General Council consist of the following Members of Parliament, and gentlemen representing each district, namely:—

C. B. ADDERLEY, Esq., M.P.,
SMITH CHILD, Esq., M.P.,
JOHN LEWIS RICARDO, Esq., M.P.,
The Hon. F. L. GOWER, M.P.,
WILLIAM JACKSON, Esq., M.P.,
SAMUEL CHRISTY, Esq., M.P.,

THOMAS GODDARD, Esq., Longton;
HERBERT MINTON, Esq., Stoke;
JOHN RIDGWAY, Esq., Hanley;
JOS MAYER, Esq., Burslem;
E. WEDGWOOD, Esq., Tunstall;
JOHN LAMB, Esq., Newcastle;

together with two other gentlemen to be nominated by each of the District Committees, and that immediately after the Annual Meeting has taken place a Meeting of Subscribers be held in each District, to appoint their several Committees, including Ministers of all denominations, and that such District Committees proceed to appoint the two members of the General Council, and that the names be transmitted to the Honorary Secretary.

Moved by H. MINTON, Esq., seconded by F. BISHOP, Esq.

6.—That the best thanks of the Meeting be presented to the Local Council for their valuable services during the year, and that especial thanks are due and are hereby presented to the various gentlemen who have done the meeting the honour to attend and give their kind assistance in the business of the day.

Moved by the Rev. J. S. BROAD, seconded by JOHN MADDOCK, Esq.

(Signed)

CARLISLE, Chairman.

The Chairman having then left the chair it was taken by C. B. ADDERLEY, Esq., M.P., upon which it was moved and carried by acclamation.

7.—That the Earl of CARLISLE has rendered the meeting most seasonable help by presiding over its proceedings, and particularly so by the amiable and judicious manner in which he has conducted them. The Meeting, therefore, begs him to accept its heartfelt thanks, with best wishes for his health and happiness.

Moved by JAMES EDWARDS, Esq., seconded by W. KEARY, Esq.

(Signed)

C. B. ADDERLEY.

REPORT OF PROCEEDINGS,

&c.

THE Sixth Annual Meeting of the subscribers and friends of the POTTERIES' SCHOOL OF DESIGN was held in the Wesleyan School-room, Burslem, on Wednesday evening, January 19th, 1853. The Right Honourable the EARL OF CARLISLE in the chair.

The noble chairman rose and addressed the meeting as follows:—Ladies and gentlemen,—I appear before you on the present occasion in compliance with an invitation which I was honoured by receiving, in the course of last autumn, to attend and take the chair at the annual meeting of the School of Design, in the Pottery districts; and though I hope, therefore, that I shall not be accused of any presumption in doing so by the present company, yet I certainly feel that I cannot the more easily acquit myself upon that account. (Cheers) Neither the education, nor the habits of my life, nor my acquirements by reading, have qualified me to hold discourse on this subject; and I am clearly sinning against an old rule laid down as long ago as the times of the poet Horace, and which may be thus rendered—

“Of Potteries, let Potters speak.”

(Applause.) There are present on this occasion many distinguished manufacturers—Mr. Ridgway, Mr. Minton, and others I see around me—yet I find myself not listening to them, but occupying the chair in their place, and I really feel that I can scarcely hazard any observation without the danger of making some awful blunder. (A laugh) I know there are such essential, though by me ill-understood, differences between pottery and crockery, and hardware and ironware, and ironstone ware, and earthenware, and stone and majolica, and japan and china, and porcelain hard and porcelain soft, and delf, and egg-shell, and enamel, and yellow, and tile, and terra cotta, and bisque, and parian, and all sorts of crockery and pottery—(laughter)—without going into the geographical distinctions of Sevres, Dresden, and Staffordshire, that I am sure if I attempt to enter into particulars upon any one of them, I shall make a tremendous smash—(a laugh)—and the effect produced upon you can be represented by nothing better than the familiar figure—which, I trust, however, will never be realized in any of your experiences—of a bull in one of your own china shops. (Laughter and applause.) We are met, however, to promote the proficiency of what in modern nomenclature is called the ceramic department—indeed, I am not aware if the niceties of scholarship have not penetrated here, and whether I ought not to make an apology for not calling it the ceramic department,—however, I only hope that with the name you will inherit the graces of the classics of antiquity. (Applause.) However, ladies and gentlemen,

there are, in fact, considerations which would well warrant one, however unskilled and unversed himself in this particular branch, yet who took an interest in the welfare and prosperity of the country generally, in feeling and expressing sympathy on the present occasion. (Hear.) I am informed, and I ought here to say that I derive much of my information from an able and interesting lecture recently delivered by Mr. Arnoux, a gentleman connected with one of the most celebrated firms in this neighbourhood,—I understand that there are close upon 200 factories in England now engaged in pottery manufacture, and that the annual average amount of their products may be rated as high as two millions a year. I believe that in the year before last as much as 84 millions of pieces of pottery were exported from this kingdom, and that in the large net-work of industry which covers all this neighbourhood about us, there cannot be less than full 60,000 people employed in this one branch of manufacture. (Hear.) Now, I conceive that to mention these bare statistical facts, is in effect a more real and imposing tribute to the importance of the pottery manufacture than it would be to dwell on the venerable antiquity of its origin, or upon the repute and dignity with which it appears to have been invested in all ages of the world. (Hear, hear.) You must all of you be yourselves sufficiently familiar with the frequent metaphors derived from the business of the potter in the bible itself—(hear, hear)—the limits of Grecian conquest and of the Roman empire are still denoted by the fragments that are found of their pottery; and in many instances the names of successful artificers in clay have been married to immortal song. (Applause.) But, ladies and gentlemen, however varied may have been the uses to which this ingenious and delicate handicraft has been put in the successive generations of the world—whether to hold the ashes and attest the achievements of the illustrious dead, or to reward the victors in the public games or in the musical or poetical contests, or a more ignoble appropriation—to adorn the cabinets and toilets of the voluptuous favourites of monarchs, or, what is better—to attest a well earned gratitude for such a benefactor as our peerless Wellington—(great applause)—I feel you will all agree with me that this art is now receiving its highest and most becoming distinction, by administering to the daily wants and conveniences of millions—(hear)—and by exciting and developing a taste for what is refined and beautiful among the thick masses of mankind (Applause.) And this brings me more directly to the special object of our being gathered here this night. I have just hinted that the peculiar aim of your art ought to be to make the highest amount of beauty minister and subserve to the utmost extent of use. (Hear.) Now with respect to use, I think we may trust the strictly practical, straightforward, not over romantic genius of our countrymen with finding out what would be most wanted, what would be most welcomed, what would suit the greatest number of customers—(hear)—but I am not sure that we can as implicitly rely on the unaided, uninstructed aptitudes to use the best artistic discrimination, or to employ the most happy combinations of colours, or to select the most faultless shapes and the most beautiful forms. (Hear.) I think, however, it would be both unjust and illiberal not to admit that in these respects, as in other more essential ones, great advances have recently been made. (Hear, hear.) It is not here, in the heart of the district which gave birth to Wedgwood—(applause)—and subsequently to other eminent manufacturers, several of whom I am happy now to see around me—it is not in the neighbourhood of the British Etruria, for which Flaxman modelled and for which Wedgwood wrought,

that I should think of using the language of disparagement or discouragement. (Applause.) May I not, too, as far as our own country is concerned, refer to the beautiful new manufacture called Parian, combining so much purity of material with so much capacity for exquisite outline and form, which, I believe, we may call honestly our own, and in which I might refer to such examples as the Ariadne, the Iö, the Dorothea, and the Vintage. (Applause.) But let me also remind you that we may refer with just pride to the position Staffordshire occupied in the Great Exhibition of 1851. (Hear, hear.) Where was it, let me ask you, in that thick crowd of all the races, and that rich array of all the productions of mankind,—where was it that day after day, from the first opening of the doors at the morn to the last crash of the gong at even, where, I ask you, was the thickest crowd, and where the most difficult means of passage? Why that portion of the gallery which overhung the transept of the north-west angle, and the gatherings there collected and the admiration there expressed, I think sufficient to prove, indeed, that Staffordshire occupied no mean position in that central mart of all the products of the world. (“Hear, hear,” and applause.) But it is one thing to droop and despond, and another to presume and stagnate. I learn from the same authority which I have already quoted, that from the manufactory of Sevres—and you know, many of you, the excellence still adhering to that illustrious manufactory, which was formerly, and has now again, probably, become an imperial establishment—from that manufactory and the whole of France there are now exported articles of pottery to the amount of £800,000 a-year. We have in this country all the elements of success about us—we have a great choice of materials, a great command of fuels, a great supply of intelligent workmen, an increased appreciation of the true principles and importance of art, and a larger share of attention bestowed on such objects, both by individual patrons and by the public generally—(hear, hear)—only I must respectfully remind you that in the face of the competition of the world there is still ample call for exertion, and that if there is not progress there is likely to be falling off and defeat. (Hear, hear.) Now, ladies and gentlemen, it is thus that I think the establishment and encouragement of Schools of Design come to be of such first-rate importance; and if ever there was a district, and if ever there was a species of manufacture for which they seem eminently adapted and required, I should say it was the district in which you are now met, and it was your own staple manufacture—(“hear,” and applause)—for you are aware that the art of design comprehends both the proper composition of the pattern, and the appropriate admixture of colours. Well, so far it may be said to be appropriate to textile manufacture, and also in the same degree; but in pottery manufacture design is lord paramount over the proportion and the shape, which it cannot be said is quite the case with respect, for instance, to dress, else the unchanging laws of proportion would have to flit very violently between long waists and short waists, and all sorts of ampler or more contracted circumferences. (Laughter.) However, in the pottery manufacture there is no portion of the composition of a piece, whether it applies to the painter, the modeller, or the gilder, in which the art of design has not its appropriate place. Now, it is not an untried or an uncertain experiment that we are met here to recommend to-night, as the Potteries’ School of Design has already attained a recognised and a highly creditable footing. (Applause.) I feel, as I have said before, that I am not the person who is qualified to give an opinion upon such a

point; and even were it so, I must limit myself, or otherwise I shall give ground for the accusation of a tendency, which may often be found in persons who address a meeting assembled like this for any particular purpose—a tendency to say things to conciliate the favour and to smooth the complacency of those before whom they appear. But, happily, with reference to your School of Design, I am able to refer to more authentic sources for the distinction which it has obtained. There has been, as I am informed, in all past years, a uniform commendation of the specimens of the drawings sent up by the Potteries' School of Design for inspection at Somerset House, by the Council there, and the still more signal success which has attended your productions in the last year is best attested by the fact that the rewards assigned to them by the Department of Practical Art exceed the proportion of those of any other provincial school in the country. (Applause.) Most happy am I to find on this occasion that both the gentlemen who superintend the Department of Practical Art, Mr. Cole and Mr. Redgrave, have favoured us with their presence. (Applause.) They have both contributed in various ways to the success and development of practical art in this country, and they are, beyond all other men, perhaps, competent to lay down proper principles for your instruction and guidance. (Hear.) I learn, likewise, that two of the most meritorious pupils from this school have, in the last year, been elected to government scholarships. ("Hear" and applause.) Now I trust that these precedents may be the means of inducing other young men in this district, and especially those concerned in the pottery manufacture, more fully to avail themselves of the advantages here offered to them, and much more extensively than they have hitherto done—(hear)—and I would most earnestly counsel them not to be deterred from any feeling of false shame, even if they find they have to come somewhat later to the work of instruction than others by whom they are surrounded. (Hear, hear.) The multiplied experience in all departments of arts and science is, that it is never too late to learn—a man never gets too old to learn a thing well, and there are some things which, whatever may be the natural turn or talent of an individual, can only be mastered by patient instruction and proper training. (Hear.) Now, in confirmation of this, I believe there is reason for my stating that some of the specimens sent up to the Great Exhibition of 1851, and which were most admired there, would never have made their appearance there at all, if it had not been for the means of education in drawing and design furnished in your school. (Applause.) I must leave it to those who are more conversant with the local details and circumstances of the district than I can possibly be, to explain and enforce the new organization and development, which it is now proposed to give to the entire establishment. If I understand it correctly, a sort of hierarchy is proposed to be established, consisting of a central superior school at the head, connected with several local elementary branches in conjunction with it. There is and has been for some time, a general want of regular industrial training in this country, in the departments alike of science and of art. There is no lack of inventive genius,—there is an abundant supply of energetic labour; but the exertion of both these are sometimes desultory where they might be systematic, and scattered where they ought to be concentrated; so that enterprising and successful in many respects as English industry has been, and I gladly add, still continues to be, and I hope promises to be still more so,—yet, in the judgment of those most competent to form an opinion upon the subject, it is susceptible of still higher development and still more

uniform excellence. (Hear.) Now I hope I am not travelling too far away from my theme, when I state that it is intended to form a large establishment in London, for the purposes both of science and art, under most high and exalted patronage, which it is proposed to serve as a nucleus for, and will be connected with, the local establishments throughout the country. I may refer you for information as to the principles upon which this new institution is recommended, and the basis upon which it is proposed to rest, to the excellent report of the Royal Commissioners of the Great Exhibition upon the disposal of their surplus funds. It is hoped that the importance of treating industrial training as a whole, both in matters of science and in matters of art, will be highly appreciated throughout the country, as it is in the metropolis. As a mere cursory illustration from your own particular district, I may just mention what I think must be plain to you all, that an adequate knowledge of chemistry is almost as much required for the full perfection of the potters' art as a knowledge even of the arts of drawing and design; and I should hope that it would be found practicable to connect this branch with the head school or establishment which it is proposed to form in the Potteries. A museum, I think, is most desirable to have here, in order that the pupils of the school and the working-men of the district may have access to a collection illustrating the various processes of the ceramic manufacture, and it might also contain specimens of its most admired productions. (Hear.) Now, ladies and gentlemen, in reference to the immediately practical part of the business: I understand it is in contemplation by the Government to assign to the head school in the Pottery district the liberal sum of £600 a-year; but this is done in the confident hope that the liberality on the part of the Government will be responded to by corresponding exertions in the district. (Hear, hear.) I hope that this reasonable—for I must call it reasonable—expectation will not be disappointed—(hear, hear,)—and if the Government think it a worthy object for them to foster and support an improved taste in the production of an important branch of manufactures, and which forms no inconsiderable item in the commerce of the kingdom, so I hope all manufacturers and others interested in the well-being of this busy and populous district, will feel it doubly incumbent upon them not to neglect the means now offered to them for keeping up and adding to its ancient credit, and for ensuring its continual progress and permanent welfare. (“Hear,” and applause.) Ladies and gentlemen, I will conclude this imperfect address by a few words, and a very few words indeed they shall be, in a somewhat different line of observation, but one which before so interesting and intelligent an audience as that I see before me, I cannot wholly pass over. While we meet, as we do on this occasion, mainly to promote the success of industry and the progress of art, let us not forget that there are yet higher, more important, more essential, more permanent interests, even than these to be looked after in all human training. I have alluded once to the frequent metaphors, borrowed from the work of the potter, made use of in holy writ;—we are all children of the clay, and moulded by the Almighty hand, and modelled according to the Divine likeness; and the meanest and lowliest amongst us may be formed into vessels of the choicest honour, and may be set apart for the highest places in the Paradise of our God. (The noble lord resumed his seat amidst general applause.)

Mr. JOHN RIDGWAY having been called upon by his lordship, then announced that J. L. Ricardo, Esq., had only been prevented from at-

tending that meeting by continued indisposition. Smith Child, Esq., was also unavoidably absent, but had most kindly intimated his intention of subscribing £100 towards the object they had in view—(much cheering)—and the Rev. C. Hebert was detained by his professional duties on that evening; and J. A. Wise, Esq., was also unavoidably absent.

Mr. F. BISHOP next submitted the following

REPORT.

The return of the season has brought with it a return of duty, which with pleasure we shall endeavour to discharge by placing before you in review the occurrences of the year.

It is most satisfactory to the council to inform you that the schools have done well since the last meeting in the number of pupils, in the diligence of their attendance, and in their advancement in the different branches of their studies.

The prizes which the Department of Practical Art has awarded them for their drawings, and in other branches (exceeding the proportion of any other Provincial School) is so conclusive on this head as to require no further commendation. We should not however show our regard to our young friends if we did not remind them that the next thing to attaining reputation is to maintain it; and it is the desire of the Council (as it will be of all present) that they should do so by increased assiduity and exertions. And as to those who have entered the list of competitors but have carried away no prize; the Council would say, be courageous and try again, nor despair of success, which will always reward the persevering as well as the brave.

It is always a gratification to ascribe much of the improvement of the pupils to the kind and able attention of the Masters. This has operated largely during the year, and the Council beg to acknowledge their services in the most handsome terms.

The Honourable the Board of Trade has removed Mr. Robinson, the Hanley Master, to a sphere of greater usefulness. The Council parted with him with regret, but it gave them the opportunity to testify to his zeal and ability, as it has to welcome Mr. Hodgetts as second Master. Mr. Rice, the Head Master, will henceforth take both Schools alternately. The other Masters and Assistants have deserved well of the Council, and they desire to make this public mention of their good conduct.

It is gratifying to the Council to report a more cheering aspect than they presented at the last annual meeting, of their finances. Through the kindness of their friends they were enabled to pay off the principal part of their arrears, added to which, by an improvement of income and well-timed retrenchments, they are now able to report a balance of £118 1s. 3d. in hand.

The Council forbear to say anything of the services which these Schools are rendering to the taste and skill of the country; they will rather refer to the specimens exhibited around the room, and to the rewards which will be distributed, and leave you to form your own conclusion. They have only further to say on this subject, that there is a discriminating mind watching over the talent, proficiency and productions of the pupils, which will not allow the meritorious to go unrewarded. Two of the most deserving of them have in consequence been elected to Government Scholarships, and have gone to London, under the patronage of the Department of Practical Art, with the best wishes of the Council.

The Branch Institution at Longton, we are happy to report, has prospered and is prospering. It has recently held a public meeting, under the presidency of the Earl of Harrowby, supported by several M.P.'s and other influential gentlemen, with a result most creditable to the Managers and Institution. The gentlemen of Burslem have deferred putting forth their energies until something more definite should be laid down for their government, and their way made open in this race of honourable competition. We are glad to say that the period has arrived for bringing this subject before you.

For some time it has been the conviction of the Council that the schools at Stoke and Hanley could not serve the district generally, nor satisfy its wishes. What has occurred at Longton and Burslem has confirmed these views. They therefore represented to the general Board in London their willingness to adopt any plan which should be practicable, and which should extend the advantages enjoyed by these two places to every Township in the Potteries, and to the Borough of Newcastle as well. The Honourable Board of Trade upon a careful consideration of the subject has recommended the following plan, and engaged to support it with their accustomed liberality.

1st.—For a superior School of Design to be erected in the most eligible central situation that can be obtained. (It is estimated that this may be done at a cost of £2,000 or thereabouts, to be raised in shares of £10 each.)

2nd.—This to be the head school for the entire Potteries and Newcastle, with the head Masters, the first class pupils, a Museum, Library, Models, Paintings, Exhibition Lectures, Public Meetings, and every requisite for adding to its importance and utility.

3rd.—For the support of this head school the Government propose to continue the grant of £600 per annum, with the following staff:—One Head Master, One Second Master, One Modelling Master; the balance to be applied for the purposes of instruction.

4th.—The Masters of this school to have the charge of inspecting the other schools, and to render them every assistance in their power.

5th.—This head school being considered a Pottery and Newcastle school, to be governed by a General Council, representing the entire district.

6th.—Such Council to be now formed, or provided for, to take charge of the ordinary business,—the ways and means, erection of the premises, and carrying out the plan: so much for the Central school.

7th.—Each district, including Longton, Stoke, Hanley and Shelton, Burslem, Tunstall, and Newcastle, to have its district Elementary school, for initiating and bringing forward its pupils, and in due time transferring them to the Central school.

8th.—Each of these Elementary schools to be governed by its own District Committee.

9th.—The Board of Trade will guarantee a certain salary to each Master for the first year, and assist in providing examples. The District Committees to provide the necessary premises and other expenses.

10th.—The Board of Trade will consider the Elementary schools (like the head one) under their supervision, and entitled to all the privileges granted to schools of that class.

This is the plan which the Council has entertained and approved, and has now the honour to lay before you, as a part, and not the least important part, of the proceedings of the evening, in furtherance of

which it has prepared suitable resolutions, which will be submitted for your determination.

In conclusion the Council indulges the hope that the impulse given to the manufactures of the country will not be allowed to evaporate with the excitement of the Great Exhibition; but that, under the influence of Free Trade, opening Markets, and Schools of Design, the mechanical and artistical productions of this district will attain still greater excellence, and command still greater admiration, till every country under heaven shall become our willing customers; and while rival manufactures shall prosper, it shall be the happiness of the Staffordshire Potteries to prosper above them all.

January 19th, 1853.

The Hon. E. F. L. GOWER, M.P., was anxious, as one of the representatives of the Borough, to express the interest he took in the Potteries' School of Design, and the pleasure he experienced in being present on an occasion which might be viewed as inaugurating a more enlarged sphere of action for the institution. He regretted that he was not supported by his talented friend and colleague, Mr. Ricardo, who, he was sure, would have been much gratified by being present, as he (Mr. Gower) had often heard him allude to the importance he attached to Schools of Design, in that district especially, and his earnest desire to assist their further extension by any means in his power; and they might depend on it that severe illness alone kept him away. (Applause.) Without venturing to speak to them upon the general subject of Schools of Design, he would refer for a moment to a point which was really worthy of the serious consideration of the inhabitants of the Potteries. Whilst in London on the preceding day, he had some conversation with Dr. Lyon Playfair, whose exertions on behalf of art education they were doubtless all acquainted with; and that gentleman expressed himself desirous that when the inhabitants of the Potteries had organized the enlarged plan for their school, they should, if it were possible, unite or incorporate with it an Industrial school, scientific as well as artistic. (Hear.) As they were perhaps aware, Dr. Playfair had lately been travelling throughout the continent for the purpose of forming a judgment as to the manufacturing position of the different countries he visited, and it appeared, from a lecture which he delivered in London a short time since, that he had been much struck with perceiving, wherever he went, an intimate union of scientific with artistic education, as displayed in the manufactures produced, which was attended by the most pleasing and instructive results. In England we attached more importance to the practical than the scientific; but whilst he himself believed that a purely practical man was worth considerably more than a merely scientific one, he could not but admit that a due acquaintance with scientific principles must necessarily be eminently auxiliary to practical success. (Hear.) It seemed that abroad they had formerly been too scientific in the aim of their education, but they were now becoming alive to the importance of paying more attention to the practical, and on that account the pupils of the Schools of Art were eagerly sought after by the manufacturers. With regard, however, to Dr. Playfair's suggestions, he did not know what objections might be entertained against such a plan. It was a question for their consideration; and if the public spirit which was evinced by that large meeting pervaded the whole district, and he had no doubt it did, the advantages of the proposal would render it easily to be accomplished. In Birmingham and Sheffield it had been determined to establish

similar Industrial Institutions, and he thought the Potteries ought not to be behind-hand in adapting their new school to this end. (Hear, hear.) He felt proud, as their representative, of the high reputation which the staple manufactures of that district everywhere maintained: but although this was an undoubtedly gratifying fact, not only to himself, but to those more immediately concerned, he hoped that they would not simply seek to retain that superior position, but acquire still more celebrity. He further trusted that they would all separate that evening undaunted by the competition of other countries, in the belief that our national spirit, if properly directed, would not fail to win success. (Applause.) He had no doubt those present listened to the report just read, with the same feelings of gratification which he had felt, and he thought, therefore, he need not longer detain them by advocating its approval. The hon. gentleman concluded amidst applause, by formally submitting the motion entrusted to him.

Mr. J. MAYER briefly seconded the motion, taking occasion to congratulate the inhabitants of Burslem on the prospect of very soon having established in their town one of the branches of the School of Design, the advantages likely to arise from which needed no comment. (Cheers.)

The resolution was then unanimously adopted.

Mr. C. B. ADDERLEY, M.P., rose and said that he had been entrusted with the next resolution—acknowledging the importance of Schools of Design. He should not trouble them with many words, yet he must bear his humble testimony to the benefits which had already resulted from the establishment of a School of Design in the Potteries. Though much good had already been done by the school in that district, he was happy to find that there was a growing dissatisfaction with the present position of the school, evidence of which was given by that meeting. (Hear.) Why did they not hold the meeting at Stoke, or at Longton, unless they meant to express their dissatisfaction at the present limited state of the school, and their wish to see the benefits of it extended? (Hear.) He had the proud satisfaction of remembering that he was one of the first who put down their names in the subscription list for establishing a School of Design in the Potteries years ago, as some of those who were then present could bear witness. Mr. Minton, Mr. Ridgway, as well as Mr. Ricardo and fifteen others, who had met in London upon another subject, started the first subscription list for the establishment of a School of Design in the Potteries, and the only difficulty they then experienced was in the choice of a site for the school, as there was anticipated a generous rivalry between the districts as to which of the places in that group of little republics should possess the school. (A laugh.) They thought that they might meet all objections by establishing a Central school for the Pottery district, and by the separate districts having their branch schools. Now, he thought the plan which was intended to be carried out, as stated by the Earl of Carlisle, would meet the object they all had in view; and he would appeal to Burslem and Longton to put themselves forward, and to be trainers for the hierarchy of the general national system. However, they must have a Central school, and the difficulties in the way must be got over by an arrangement between the contending parties. A site had to be fixed upon somewhere between Hanley and Stoke, and there the Central school would be, and on each side of it the different districts would find full scope for their generous rivalry. ("Hear," and applause.) Now for the design which Lord Carlisle had stated they were indebted to a very high personage in the country—(hear)—it was a grand idea,

and they were indebted to the same noble personage for another grand event of which he was the author,—the Great Exhibition—(cheers)—and of which they all had reason to be justly proud. He anticipated the greatest benefits to result to the nation from the establishment of the proposed institution in London, and with which the Schools of Design in the country were to be connected. The result would be that those engaged in manufacture would have their knowledge and capabilities to produce works of merit increased, while the people of the country generally, by means of the Elementary schools would be so educated as to acquire a taste for the beautiful in art; and this was not the least of the advantages the proposed establishment would confer, for they should bear in mind that it was of no use to create a supply unless they created a demand also. (Hear, hear.) If high models of art were produced, they ought to have those who would appreciate and use them. He would only add one thing before he sat down, and that was, that he had only heard of one single objection to the great scheme which was now being inaugurated throughout the length and breadth of the land, and that was more theoretical than real. It was said that history showed that the period of the culmination of the arts was the period of a country's decay. He would not say whether this was the fact with regard to other nations or not, but he had not the slightest fear of such being the case with this country, even when she had attained the culminating point in art. And if there was one reason stronger than another against such a supposition, it was this, that England held a peculiar position in the world. She formed a sort of connecting link between the graces and refinements of the past, and the vigour of the new world, of which she was the mother; and when the culminating point in art had arrived, she would not decline, but would continue to shine on, combining the vigour of her descendants in the new world with the refinements of the ancients. (Applause.)

Mr. R. REDGRAVE, R.A., then presented himself and observed, that a very pleasant duty had been imposed upon him that evening, namely, to second the resolution before the meeting, because, from the very long experience he had had in connection with Schools of Design, he could conscientiously say that the works emanating from the Potteries' schools were entitled to a high rank amongst those from other schools of ornamental art in the kingdom. This result of his personal observation he was happy to say was supported and confirmed by the eminent authority of Sir C. Eastlake and Mr. Maclise, both members of the Royal Academy, who had accompanied him in the inspection of the works sent to London from the respective Schools of Design in the country, and the opinion of each of these gentlemen was, that the careful and attentive course of study evinced by the productions sent from the Potteries' schools would ultimately result in the excellence of the pupils. (Much cheering.) Schools of Design, he was convinced, must be of essential value to the staple manufacturers of the extensive district by which he was surrounded; and not only to them, but also to the workmen, who were thereby trained to a better appreciation and understanding of the work placed before them, and were accordingly enabled to bring it to a higher degree of perfection in point of execution. They were valuable, also, as preparing a set of men, better qualified by patient study, and better qualified morally and intellectually, for the duties of their calling, than would otherwise be the case, for no man could go through the careful course of study taught in these schools without being a better man, as well as a more accomplished workman; and on this account, therefore, independently

of their value to art education, he thought such institutions merited all the support and encouragement which could be extended to them. (Cheers.) But they were met to-night to initiate a new phase in these Schools of Design. Hitherto their aim had been directed mainly with a view to training artizans, and more completely qualifying them for engaging in those manufactures with which art was incorporated; but it had been now determined that schools should be opened for the purpose of teaching every man to draw, not only as a useful means of knowledge and a quickener of his perceptive faculties, but as an essential part of his education; and it was very honourable to the Potteries that they had been the first to avail themselves of this advantage, and carry an idea, which, he could assure them, had originated in high quarters, into effect. (Much applause.) It was a very gratifying circumstance to him that they were then assembled to promote, amongst other objects, the formation of one of these Elementary schools, which would contribute to render drawing as necessary a part of education as reading or writing. (Renewed cheering.) He need not, after what had been so ably said that evening, detain them by any lengthened remarks on the value of art education generally. They no doubt appreciated as much as he did the peculiar value of such training as resulted in the production of works of the superior character he saw displayed on the walls around him. Next, then, with respect to that portion of the resolution which alluded to the usefulness of Schools of Design to the local manufactures of that district; he had himself observed, in the workshop and the ware room, a gradual progression of excellence, which he attributed to our corresponding improvement in tasty and effective design; and no better proof of that excellence could be adduced than that test which was so often quoted, he meant the Great Exhibition of 1851, where the English potters, although they had to contend against competitors in the high art, fostered by royal monopolies in other countries, yet bore a comparison highly creditable and gratifying to themselves. (Much cheering.) They must not, however, rest on this acquired degree of perfection, as though all was done that could be performed. There was, he confessed, little fear that English manufactures would decline because they had reached a culminating point; but there was a still higher eminence to be gained, and we should never attain it by quietly resting on our laurels. France, which, it seemed, was watching and imitating our warlike preparations with so close an attention, had also an observant eye on our industrial operations, as an instance of which he might mention that no sooner was the Department of Practical Art established in London than three of the first artists in Paris drew up a memorial to the Government, seeking for the formation of an institution in that city affording the same advantages. Therefore it was of the greatest importance that if we would progress we must keep continually in the advance of improvement. (Hear.) There was much to be done. The department to which he had alluded had laid down a rigorous code of rules, which ought to be strictly observed in those schools into which they were introduced. The various stages to be progressively arrived at were shown by examples prepared for the purpose, and it was much to be hoped that those committees which would that evening be appointed to carry them into operation in that locality would rigidly adhere to the course thus marked out; because those by whom they were in the first instance devised were quite convinced, from the experience obtained, not in the Potteries' schools or the Metropolitan schools only, but all schools, that such a course was the best mode of training

the ornamentist. He used that term advisedly, because it had been too much the practice to confine the purely ornamental portion of manufacture to the hands of artists simply, whilst it was most desirable to have a set of men able to decorate the manufactures of this district in the best and most suitable manner, without exclusive assistance of that description. (Hear, hear.) Thus, when the ancient Dukes of Beneventum became patrons of pottery, they employed the cleverest artists to ornament their ceramic productions; but they were merely painters, and undoubtedly beautiful as those productions were, though they were full of character and intellect, and equally as remarkable as pictorial gems, they remained in the museums to this day, as treasures of art, without, however, that essential qualification, being adapted to general manufacturing purposes. Utility was out of the question. They evidenced rare and skilful execution, and might still be viewed as incentives to emulation, but beyond this their adaptation to the ordinary requirements sought in pottery was valueless. The same might be said of those productions which were encouraged by the monarchs of France and Saxony, and in which the talents of the great men of those days were exercised. They were simply beautiful specimens of art. The museum at Marlborough House contained many of the most exquisite of them, as regarded form, colour, and execution; but utility was wanting. So that we had yet to learn the judicious application of ornament to pottery manufacture. After the style of pottery had become debased by neglect and bad taste, it was fortunate that a great man like Flaxman should arise to restore the pottery manufacture of this country to a degree of excellence before unparalleled, by introducing a rare beauty of form. (Cheers.) This charm of form, however, was not accompanied by a corresponding beauty of colouring. Let them think for a moment. The working material in pottery, in its body, was the most beautiful that could be conceived, lending itself with the greatest facility to the appliances of the painter, and capable of the most rare colouring, and was so durable that, as the noble Chairman had so well reminded them, the history of nations might be written, in the articles made from it. Was it not, therefore, desirable that we should secure the best conditions which shall place pottery in the highest state of perfection? ("Hear," and cheers.) To do this, nothing was more desirable than that they should at first consider utility, and then judiciously apply the ornamental art, rules which were found to ensure success in other descriptions of manufacture. With strict attention to utility, and continually availing ourselves of fresh ideas derived from a study of nature, the educated man will raise pottery to a higher state of perfection than those monarchs of France and Saxony who expended millions in promoting that object were ever able to obtain. (Much applause.)

After the resolution had been unanimously approved of, Mr. RIDGWAY moved the next resolution. He remarked that they were assembled that evening for the promotion of the arts and sciences in connection with their School of Design. The subject had originally been taken up with anxiety and trepidation; but on behalf of himself and those who formed the Council, they had had much satisfaction in witnessing the progress of the institution in that district. (Applause.) They had never for a moment doubted the advantages to be derived from the institution, and they saw the necessity of its establishment. They saw what art was doing for foreign countries, and it was clear to them what was beneficial in foreign countries must be good for them here. He had been delighted to see the aid given by the School of

Design in the preparation of articles for the great Exhibition, and he did not hesitate to say that much of the excellence and beauty of the specimens sent to the Exhibition from that district was owing to the existence of that school. ("Hear," and cheers.) A great impetus had been given to the trade of that district by the Great Exhibition, and he returned from the Exhibition, as he was sure every one else must have done, more than ever convinced of the necessity of a greater cultivation of art in connection with their manufacture. (Hear.) When they first met upon the subject of establishing a School of Design in that district, there was no feeling of jealousy exhibited amongst them; but, on the contrary, he was happy to say that the matter was entered into with a most friendly, cordial, proper English spirit—(cheers)—and the same spirit, he was proud to say, had continued to animate them. He should be ashamed of himself, and his colleagues would be ashamed of themselves, if it were not so. In all parts of the district a desire had been manifested to co-operate in carrying out the project; and any little jealousies which had previously existed declined as intelligence increased, and all petty rivalries were now dead, never, he hoped, to rise again. (Cheers.) They had had the honour of thinking the matter over with the heads of the establishment in London, and they had agreed with one heart and one mind to carry the proposed design out, and he was delighted to think that they in that district would be amongst the first to join in the plan and put themselves in connection with the head school in London. The assistance they would receive thereby would in all respects be of the greatest value. His desires, and the desire of those with whom he acted, was to carry out the project to the fullest extent. (Hear.) And nothing, he must say, appeared to him better adapted to promote the object they all had so much at heart than the establishment in that district of a Central school or college—for it would be worthy the name of a college—(hear)—and he doubted not that after a time they would be able to obtain the best masters, and have degrees conferred in connection with it. With good masters and intelligent pupils, they would have a School of Art of no common order—(cheers)—and in due time they would, he doubted not, be able to provide efficiently trained masters for other institutions; for why should they not endeavour to confer advantages upon others in return for those which they themselves received? He believed that, with one heart, every district in the Potteries would join in the plan, by establishing for themselves Elementary schools for giving such a course of training to pupils as would fit them for the head school, where they would probably progress till they obtained professorships or scholarships. There was great need of schools of this description in that district, and he doubted not that great advantages would result from their establishment. (Cheers.) Besides improving the taste of the pupils for drawing and colouring and other things connected with art, he believed the schools would exercise a great moral influence upon the people at large; as their taste was improved they would be kept from evil habits, and would form those habits which would be advantageous to themselves, while conferring happiness upon those by whom they were surrounded. (Hear.) For one he felt grateful to Government for taking up a subject of this most interesting, useful, and excellent nature—and sums laid out in this way were infinitely superior to giving subsidies to foreign powers to levy war by which widows were made, and children left fatherless—and infinitely better, too, than building gaols and lunatic asylums. All honour be to those men who, by the support

which they gave to institutions of this kind, did much towards raising the moral condition of the country. (Cheers.) He would not say that the support now given to institutions of this nature by Government was given before there was a necessity for it, as other nations were before them in this respect; but he was thankful that at length they saw the propriety of aiding a work which must conduce to raise this country more than ever in the eyes of the world. It was now for them to do their duty by supporting the Government in this project; they had, if he might be allowed to mention so low a motive, a selfish interest in doing so; but he trusted that they would aid the project by all means in their power from loftier and more generous feelings. (Hear, hear.) Though, as he had said, the institution had received much support, yet, comparatively speaking, how few manufacturers did their duty in the matter. (Hear.) How many large establishments were there in which the young and rising generation were not cared for as they ought to be? (Hear.) How few manufacturers took pains to have them instructed? There were, he regretted to say, very few who were not wanting in this respect, and he must acknowledge that he was himself to blame in the matter; but while he spoke of the duty of others, he hoped he should not be unmindful of his own. (Hear.) He hoped that the manufacturers generally would look into the question, and they would find it was to their own interest, as well as a duty they owed to those under them, to see that they had proper means of education provided for them. (Applause.) Hitherto some manufacturers had not subscribed to the project, because there were few facilities given for instructing their people; but they would no longer have this excuse, as Elementary schools would be established in every district, first by Government aid; but these schools would be treated as they treated their children, whom they helped till they could walk themselves, and the districts would have eventually to support them. Of the success of the Schools of Design already established in the Potteries, they had the testimony of Mr. Redgrave. Something more, however, was still required to ensure complete success, and he believed that the plan now proposed to be adopted would be for the great and lasting advantage of the Potteries. (Cheers.) Mr. Ridgway concluded by proposing the resolution, in which the Privy Council were thanked for their attention to the interests of the Potteries.

The Rev. F. F. CLARK, in seconding the resolution, remarked that he could not forbear a word or two of comment upon the resolution in his hands. It expressed the thanks of the meeting to the Privy Council for the assistance it had hitherto so liberally extended to their schools, and also for what it proposed further to do. The Council, he would remind them, had given them £600 per year, and would continue to contribute the same sum annually; but the schools themselves had not raised a sum equivalent to one-third of this amount. He would simply crave permission to ask the gentlemen of Burslem, in a friendly way, how long did they intend to travel in the Government go-cart?—(laughter)—how long did they intend to remain children? (Renewed laughter.) He was very much disposed to cry “to the rescue of the whole concern,” and see if they could not raise one-third towards the Government grant, and then they might hope the general purpose of Schools of Design would be realised. He was quite convinced that these schools were calculated to afford training not only to the hands and the eye, but also to the heart; they would not only make a man a better workman, but a better man. (Cheers.)

Mr. H. COLE, C.B., said, that the spirit of the motion he had to submit to them was one of progress. If they called to mind the old earthenware butter-pots of the time of Elizabeth, and review the gradual improvements introduced as time passed on, until we arrived at the era of porcelain, which rivalled even the famed Sevres wares, they would perceive throughout indications of advancement; and indeed, if he wished to read the history of a nation by means of its pottery, he should desire no better theme than the pottery of our own country. (Much cheering.) He thought, therefore, he might assume that their object was progress. In fact, he trusted it was so, for if they were not really always striving to do something better to-day than they did yesterday they had better give up at once. But having disposed of thus much, he was bound, in the next instance, to prove to them by the resolution before him, that there had been something amiss. He was to prove to them that the plan hitherto acted on had not met all the requirements of the district. Indeed, he was put in the position of being obliged to tell them something very disagreeable. His colleague, who had preceded him, had told them that the productions of the students in the Potteries had equalled, if not surpassed, those from other schools of the same scale in the country. That was quite true; but at the same time the use made of the schools in that district was quite ridiculous. He was informed that in the Potteries they had a population of 100,000, and he also knew as a fact that the two principal schools had only 200 pupils, or a proportion of one in 500. Now he ventured to say that, whilst drawing had been offered to them at a price really contemptible, somewhere about the rate of a penny-farthing per lesson of three hours each,—so cheap, indeed, as to cause them to turn up their noses at it—(laughter)—although, only one in 500 avail themselves of this opportunity of learning to draw, 498 of those would be unable, if they were asked, to draw an inkstand. (Renewed laughter.) He thought, if such was the case, that they would agree with him that there had been something wrong. He did not mean to say it was any fault of theirs. It was not pleasant, he admitted, to leave home at night to learn to draw hard outlines. Again, ladies did not like to be set to draw straight lines, they preferred commencing with landscapes, and becoming artists in three or six lessons—(much laughter)—something like the chambermaid who wished to read “Sheksper” through in one afternoon. (Renewed laughter.) Well then, if they were not to be persuaded to come to school as it was, it was natural to suppose that if other schools were established, no better results would ensue. He thought something must surely be wrong here, and it was their business to attempt to cure it. If it was desired to train a population to carry on drawing to a useful point, they must begin at the beginning, and commence by introducing it into infant schools. They were, however, not going to go quite so far as that, but as a father himself, he had discovered no better means of training youth to draw than by putting a pencil in their hands as soon as they knew how to use it. It was, therefore, a part of the new system, which he, for one, was endeavouring to introduce, to carry drawing into the existing schools. We had always, unfortunately, been accustomed to look upon drawing as a mere accomplishment, and an item to be grumbled at by parents when the school bills were sent in,—a mistake which, however, he hoped would ere long be rectified. On that occasion it would be his endeavour to show that drawing was not difficult, and also that it was of great importance. As an illustration of the first point, he would ask them

whether it would not be far easier for a child to learn to make the outline of a square or an oblong correctly, than to draw the capital letter A of the usual Italian hand. We taught him to make this letter, which involved a variety of lines and curves, as a necessary commencement of his education, whilst we fancied it was a recondite mystery to teach him how to produce straight lines, which, after all, must be the beginning of drawing and thus children, before they had acquired the power of writing, had actually past self-instructed through the preliminary stages of drawing, and had acquired a capability, which, if cultivated from that time, might readily be expanded. Drawing was the power of expressing things accurately. Writing was the power of expressing only ideas; and in daily life it constantly happened that it was far more valuable to have the thing itself denoted correctly by actual form than the vague expression of it by words. The first condition to be complied with, before obtaining the assistance of a master from the department, would prove that the applicants were willing to avail themselves of the advantages offered, and that proof would consist in finding three schools to have one lesson per week given to the children, girls as well as boys, in each of them. Burslem, he believed, had already found three schools, and had consequently qualified itself to have a master. (Cheers.) If other townships desired to avail themselves of the aid of the Board of Trade in this particular, they had only to find in a similar manner three schools, and be willing also to pay £5 per year for one lesson per week, or if two £10. In the next place, after teaching little children, they hoped to teach adults, for which purpose they proposed to establish evening schools, and that would be done in Burslem, which was quite ripe for operation. Drawing would, therefore, be taught in the existing schools, and in this district school. And in case the sons and daughters of tradespeople should think it a little disgraceful to them that, whilst the classes below them in the social scale were learning how to draw, they should be suffered to remain in ignorance, it was further proposed to meet their wants by opening a mid-day school for their especial teaching, but they would not, of course, object to pay for the accommodation at the somewhat higher rate of one shilling per week for a lesson every day. (Cheers.) Though this was a contemptibly small charge, yet it would contribute to support the school, and would relieve the treasurer from the disagreeable duty of going round to them, with his hat in his hand, begging of them to support elementary drawing. (Laughter.) But surely, if a wretched, miserable place in Ireland, could support schools of this description, Burslem could do so. He could assure them that one of the best self-supported drawing schools in the United Kingdom was the one in operation at Waterford. (Shame.) He might venture, perhaps, to point out the great importance of a museum. If they collected in that receptacle all descriptions of pottery manufacture, which they might do easily, it would form a sort of record of its progress, and attract the attention of visitors, as an interesting exhibition; whilst if they had not very ample means to carry it out, no doubt the inhabitants of the district would be glad to contribute their assistance by consenting to pay a small sum for admission on certain days. This they were attempting in London. At Marlborough House, where they had established an exhibition of manufacture, by charging a small amount for admission at certain periods, not, however, as a source of profit, they were enabled to pay for custodyship without entrenching on their funds. What was possible there was possible here. Why might not the experiment be tried? There was one

feature in this London Museum which he should like to see carried out in that locality, and that consisted in providing a room, and soliciting such gentry as might possess examples of art, to lend them for a short time. Her Majesty the Queen had taken a noble initiative in this particular, and had accorded her gracious permission to him to select from Buckingham Palace any specimens of art which might be useful or instructive, and he had most gladly availed himself of the privilege. (Cheers.) What her Majesty had enabled them to do for the central institution at Marlborough House, the gentry of that neighbourhood would no doubt assist them in a similar way in doing there. He had taken the trouble to ascertain from Mr. Robinson (the late master of the Hanley school) the names of several gentlemen resident about them, who would be most likely to afford them assistance in this way; and not to mention the Duchess of Sutherland, who would be most happy to lend any works of art she might possess—(cheers)—he might mention Mr. Parker, of Park Hall, whose pictures would enable them to produce better landscapes; Mr. Smith Child, who would contribute his fine specimens of Majolica ware; Mr. Bateman, Mr. Sneyd, Mr. Minton, Mr. Meigh, Mr. Ward, Mr. Clarke, Mr. Curzon, Lord Hatherton, Lord Lichfield, Mr. Spode, Lord Ward, Mr. Mayer, Mr. C. B. Adderley, Mr. Heathcote, Mr. Williamson, Mr. Tomlinson, and a host of others whose names he would not trouble them by reading. (Applause.) He could have wished that Dr. Playfair had been present. He would, beyond doubt, had he been amongst them, have advocated the incorporation with such an institution as he had been referring to, of instruction in chemical science. This was of great importance where materials had to be compounded with any degree of accuracy, and with a view to combining their different qualities. He was told that in France they were struggling to make that beautiful compound Parian, but they had not yet obtained the requisite chemical knowledge, which would enable them to accomplish it of themselves. Dr. Playfair, in a letter to him, attached considerable importance to this subject. In one passage he observed—"The success of your manufactures does not depend upon art alone, but upon art and science combined. Your clays, your glazes, and your colours, all imply a practical acquaintance with chemistry, and it would be important that your artizans should have that acquaintance made rational, and not merely empirical. Science has not yet exercised its full influence upon the products of your district, because there has not existed a race of men to translate its abstractions into your utilities. Create such a race of men, by teaching them through the principles of science upon which your production depends, and the streams of science will flow through new channels, and will make your clays fruitful, and the flowers conceived by art will be adorned with beauteous hues by science. In plain language, your colours, as well as your glazes, are chemical appliances, requiring so much practical skill and knowledge that men of abstract science are insufficient to improve them greatly, but practical men, acquainted with science, would exercise a most beneficial influence upon them. Why should you not encourage a school of industrial knowledge instead of art only? Birmingham is already doing so, Manchester is discussing such a project, and the signs of the times point to it as a necessity." (Hear, hear.) If they accomplished this (continued Mr. Cole) they would be qualifying scholars for their Industrial University. Notwithstanding that they had not in that district hitherto enjoyed the artistic advantages which this scheme would secure to them, if they continued afterwards to rely on themselves,

they would maintain the position they had so honourably won. (Applause.)

Mr. E. WALLEY, who briefly seconded the resolution, expressed his conviction that no plan that could be proposed would meet the requirements of the district, unless the study of practical chemistry was constituted one of its most prominent and distinctive features (Hear, and cheers.) The motion was carried *nem. con.*

Mr. H. MINTON, who was cordially greeted on coming forward, submitted the next resolution. He remarked that Mr. Cole had told them that their schools to be really effective must be self-supporting, and he (Mr. Minton) had little doubt if they were properly conducted they would in due time become so, and until that time arrived Government would render them all the assistance necessary to continue them in operation. They had also heard that a magnificent building must be erected, and Mr. Cole had privately intimated to him that it might be on a grand scale, combining in its design the ornamental as well as the useful. Now if that was really to be the case, he was quite sure £2,000 would be insufficient to cover the outlay it would require. Some persons not very sanguine in their anticipations on the public spirit of the district, were disposed to fancy so large a sum could not be raised. For himself, however, he might say he had not a doubt but that it could be accomplished, particularly as so excellent and liberal an example had been set them by Mr. Smith Child. He had been requested to intimate that Mr. Edward Wood would add £100 to the amount given by that gentleman. (Loud cheering.) He should himself be very happy also to follow in the same wake—(renewed applause)—and as he expected such good interest for his money he would become a shareholder to the amount of £100. (More cheering.) He hoped that others also would come forward in like manner, and he should then have little doubt that the committees which would come into operation forthwith could carry out the design without much trouble. He, moreover, was disposed to believe that when they had secured such an institution as they were aiming at, it would receive the necessary support, and would produce a most beneficial effect upon the neighbourhood. On the other hand, if they did not succeed, they might rest pretty well assured that they would be ere long surpassed by others more keenly alive than they were to the deficiencies under which they at present laboured. They had natural industry and intelligence in their favour, but they required art and science to mature them both. Let them, therefore, unite by one effort these requirements with energy and capital, and no competition need excite a fear for the continuance of our present superiority. (Much applause.)

The resolution, having been seconded by Mr. F. BISHOP, also received a general approval.

The Rev. J. S. BROAD proposed, and Mr. J. MADDOCK seconded, a vote of thanks to the council for its valuable assistance, which was carried by acclamation.

At this stage of the business the noble Chairman proceeded to distribute to the successful competitors the prizes adjudged to them, accompanying each presentation with a few words of approbation and encouragement.

Mr. J. EDWARDS proposed, and Mr. KEARY seconded, that the best thanks of the meeting be given to the Earl of Carlisle for the honour he had done them in taking the chair that evening,—(cheers)—which was, we need scarcely say, carried unanimously.

The Earl of CARLISLE returned thanks, and the meeting then broke up.

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Ricardo, J. L., Esq., M.P.	10	10	0
Ridgway, J., Esq., Cauldon Place	5	5	0
Sargeant, Pepper, and Green, Messrs., Hanley.. .. .	1	1	0
Spode, Josiah, Esq.	5	5	0
Wedgwood, F., Esq., Etruria	10	10	0
Whidborne, Rev. G. F., Hanley	1	1	0

RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURE of the POTTERIES' School, for the Year ending 31st December, 1852.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
	£ s. d.		£ s. d.
FEES:		MASTERS' SALARIES, &c.	
From morning male students, paying 1s. 9d. each	93 17 1	Paid to—	
From evening male students, paying 1s. 9d. each		Two head masters	350 0 0
From morning female students, paying 1s. 6d. each	42 17 0	Modelling master	100 0 0
From evening female students, paying 1s. 6d. each		Two 3rd masters	100 0 0
	136 14 1		550 0 0
(The same fee admits students to day and evening classes).		OFFICERS' SALARIES:	
		Paid to two attendants	40 0 0
		servants	15 6 6
		collector's poundage	7 8 3
			62 14 9
SUBSCRIPTIONS:		Rent (if any) paid to trustees of Stoke Market, £40, and trustees of British school, £40	80 0 0
From 32 subscribers	142 5 0	Repairs and furniture	21 13 6
		Pire and lighting	36 7 6½
		Miscellaneous	29 9 7½
			160 10 8
PARLIAMENTARY GRANT in aid:		Examples for teaching, books, &c.	5 0 0
Paid by Board of Trade	600 0 0	Prizes to students (not paid)	12 10 0
Balance from year 1851	37 7 7	Liabilities	17 10 0
			35 0 0
	£916 6 8		£790 15 5

STUDENTS HOLDING SCHOLARSHIPS IN LONDON.

Thomas Allen, (Stoke.)—G. Gray, (Hanley.)

LOCAL PRIZES.

Books awarded to Students for works executed by them at their own homes,
during the six weeks' Summer Vacation.

- G. BALES, (Stoke).—For the best Painted Group of Flowers from Nature—
Fau's Anatomy, Lives of M. Angelo and Raffaele, Mrs. Jameson's Early
Italian Painters.
- G. GRAY, (Hanley).—For the best Shaded Drawing of Flowers from Nature—
Fau's Anatomy, Lives of M. Angelo and Raffaele, Ellis's British
Museum.
- THOMAS ALLEN, (Stoke).—For the best Shaded Drawing of Plants from Nature
—Mose's Vases, Ellis's British Museum.
- JAMES EVANS, (Hanley).—For the best Modelled Study of Plants from Nature
—Mose's Vases, Ellis's British Museum, Mrs. Jameson's Early Italian
Painters.
- ARTHUR BIRKS, (Stoke).—For the best Modelled Group of Flowers from
Nature—Flaxman's Outline Illustrations (*Eschylus*) Lives of M. Angelo
and Raffaele.
- A. HOLLOWAY, (Hanley).—For the best Outline Drawing of Plants from Nature
—Flaxman's Outline Illustrations (*Iliad*), Mrs. Jameson's Early Italian
Painters.
- C. HOYLAND, (Hanley).—For the second-best Outline Drawing of Plants from
Nature—Lanzis' History of Painting, Ellis's British Museum.
- E. EARDLEY, (Hanley).—For the third-best Outline Drawing of Plants from
Nature—Lives of M. Angelo and Raffaele, Ellis's British Museum,
Mrs. Jameson's Early Italian Painters.
- H. BIRKS, (Stoke).—For the best Outline Drawing of Plants from Nature—
Flaxman's Outline Illustrations (*Acts of Mercy*).
- R. ASBURY, (Stoke).—For the second-best Outline Drawing of Plants from
Nature—Lives of M. Angelo and Raffaele, Ellis's British Museum.

FEMALE CLASS.

- F. S. HAWLEY, (Hanley).—For the best Outline Drawing of Flowers from
Nature—"The Parables," illustrated by Owen Jones; Mrs. Jameson's
Early Italian Painters.
- F. COLLEY, (Stoke).—For the second-best Outline Drawing of Flowers from
Nature—Kirke White's Poems, Mrs. Jameson's Early Italian Painters.

LIST OF MEDALS, JUNE 1852.

Awarded at Marlborough House, by C. L. Eastlake, P.R.A., D. Maclise, R.A.,
and R. Redgrave, R.A.

STUDENTS.		STUDENTS.	
HANLEY SCHOOL.		STOKE SCHOOL.	
	CLASSES		CLASSES.
George Gray - -	8. 10. 13. 14.	Orlando Bridgman - -	6. 10.
Charles Hoyland - -	6. 10.	John Latham - -	8. 10. 11.
W. Boon - -	4.	S. Gallimore - -	2.
A. Holloway - -	8. 10.	W. Drake - -	4.
J. Roberts - -	10.	B. Holmes - -	8.
George Ryles - -	10.	W. Hammersly - -	8.
R. Eardley - -	1. 10.	George Bales - -	13.
A. Fisher - -	4. 6.	A Birks - -	23.
J. Evans - -	19. 23.	George Venables - -	5. 10.
James Marsh - -	18.	Charles Toft - -	19. 9.
H. Brownward - -	19. 23.		
James Ridge - -	19.		

CLASS ARRANGEMENTS.

AFTERNOON CLASS,—MALE AND FEMALE.

HANLEY—Tuesdays, and Thursdays, 3 to 5 o'clock. STOKE—Mondays,
Wednesdays, and Fridays, 2 to 4 o'clock.

EVENING CLASS,—MALE AND FEMALE.

HANLEY—Every Evening except Saturday, from half-past 6 to 9 o'clock.
STOKE—Every Evening except Saturday, from 6 to half-past 8.

FEES TO MALE CLASS—1s. 9d. per Month; 2s. 6d. when Modelling. FEES
TO FEMALE CLASS—1s. 6d. per Month.

LIFE CLASS.

At Stoke two Evenings in the week, from 7 to 9. TERMS:—the expenses of
the Model, together with the ordinary School Fee.

PRIVATE CLASSES.

LADIES.

STOKE, on Thursdays, from 10 to 12.

GENTLEMEN.

STOKE, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and
HANLEY, on Tuesdays and Thursdays, in the Afternoons, at the same hours
as the other Classes but in a separate room. The Classes are conducted by Mr.
RICE, the Head Master. TERMS OF ADMISSION—One Guinea and a half per
Quarter.

The course of Instruction comprehends Elementary Outline Drawing, "the
Figure," Landscape and Perspective, Flowers, Fruit, Ornament, &c.

Students attending the above Classes are privileged to attend the Public
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